M'KINLEY'S COURSE TRUE.

SECRETARY LONG PRACTICALLY OPENS THE CAMPAIGN.

Stirring Speech in Boston, Asserting That the Party Pledges Have Been Kept and That McKinley Has Earned the Approval of the Country-A Challenge. Boston, March 22.-The presence of Secretary John D. Long and the fact that he was expected to make an important Administration utterance attracted in-

tense local interest to the dinner of the Middlesex Club at the American House to-night. It was "veteran's night' and wellknown G. A. R. officials, as well as many political leaders, were present. Capt. J. G. B. Adams acted as toast-master

Secretary Long did not disappoint his auditors with any vague tempor zag for at the very introduction of his address he asked what the Democratic party had done in the last four years to entitle it to consideration as an aspirant for government control His hearers set in at once with vigorous applause, and the frequent enthusiastic outbreaks thereafter put the Secretary in his happlest vein, and he proceeded to fire the first gun of the Presidential campaign.

The force and directness of his remarks even surprised some of the staunchest Republicans present. Mr. Long took up the several subjects which he accused the Democrats of trying to bolster up as national issues for the coming political struggle. He closed by reiterating, "What has the Democratic party done?" Those present declared that the Secretary's speech had been prepared carefully as a party political chal-

"The two hardest things in the world in the way of mental operation are to get at the truth and to be fair and right in judgment. This is true in all discussions, especially in politics, which, very properly, is everybody's business. For one, being an optimistic philosopher. I rather like the friction and the sharp-hooting and the fagot flames of American public life. I notice that this condition is always most intense just on the eye of a Presidential election. For the first half of his term the beguited Chief Magistrate enjoys almost universal popular appliance. His presence is sought in every town of more than three hundred and fifty inhabitants. He is the recipient of every sert of personal tribute from an automobile to a laudatory poem. No member of the opposition lets any difference of fandamental political principle stand in the way of his effusive gratitude for the appointment of a personal friend as a shipkeeper or as private secretary to the Consul in the Foi islands. But when election day approaches, there is an entire change in temperature; the party line is drawn, the party whip is out, and the attack begins.

"Four years ago the country was overwhelmingly in favor of an aliministration upon the Republican platform. To-day the first question that occurs to the judicial mind is, as has already leen sungested by others, What has the Democratic party done since then to entitle it to the Government? The simple answer is, Nothing. I wish out of respect for that party, for the members of which I have a most cordial regard, that I could refer to something it has singested or attempted or even promised, but even that is immossible. In matters of finance, of revenue, administration, foreign policy or dening with our new tossessions, it has been, and is, an absolute blank. And this I say, not with the slightest discussed, but to its credit; for if it prefers to maintain its organization as an opposite party it cannot do better than, by having no policy of its own, to acknowledge that the country must look to "The two hardest things in the world in the

and welfare, and on which it is ready to meet the future.

"The next question which the judicial mind will ask is: What has the Republican party done that it should be put out of the Government? By this test it is right that it should be judged. In the heat of a political campaign, in which resort is made to every artiflee to throw an opponent into disfavor, the judicial mind will carefully distinguish between the essential and vital points in the history of the Administration under criticism and those which are non-essential and cuty raised to operate as diversions and misjeading artiflees. Take the essential things canodied in the Republican platform of four years ago. That the principles of that platform have been exequed goes without saying. The tariff has cuted goes without saying. The tariff has been wisely adjusted, revenue has been ample, industrial interests were never so prosperous and labor was never so well rewarded. The and labor was never so well rewarded. The question of the currency and the money standard has been settled and settled right, and the whole country breathes with a sense of retief and of content. The indebtedness of the Facilic and other railroads—the despair of former Administrations—has been collected and paid into the Treasury. Honesty, efficiency and thoroughness have been the rule in every department. Is it too much to ask that, even in a campaign, these duties well done shall be remembered?

one flustrious for an time. In a spanish war was precipitated upon us, and never was vietory achieved in a righteous cause more swiftly, and surely and effectively. Whether on land or on sea, whether in the hand of the callor or of the soldier, the flag has floated with

anilor or of the solder, the hag has hoated with a still brighter lustre.

"Laugh, criticise, poke fun, be impatient at a missake in detail here or a slip there, exercise the American right to find fault; but do not forget the foundations, the great truths, the safe lead, the plain record. It is no use to shut our eyes to the fact that a fight is on. It is no use to deny that the opposition is strong and has grown stronger as

It is no use to shut our eyes to the fact that a fight is on. It is no use to deny that the opposition is strong and has grown stronger, as it always grows stronger, on the eye of an election. It is no use to deny that there are malcontents and honest doubters. The fear for the silver dollar drove among us four years ago an element which then had and suil cherishes an almost personal bitterness against the Republican party—far bitterer than the clumsy and conventional resistance of the old Democratic phalanx.

"As I have already said, our ancient antagonists offer nothing, not even a promise. They cannot attack the essential things of the Administration for the rust four years on the line hald down for it in the Republican platform. They cannot deny the prosperity under it of the country at home and abroad. They cannot point to an American citizen wronged or retarded by its action. Their resort, therefore, is and, ever since the meeting of Congress when the campaign began, has been, to every pressible diversion and runner and a wrecrow and prestidigitation that their ingenuity can invent.

it is almost amusing to run over the list of rockets which they have fired, and which have "it is almost amusing to run over the list of rockets which they have fired, and which have exploded only to come down again as sticks. Secretary Gage has carried out the beneficent policy of keeping the money of the country in circulation and thus averting financial panie. A Democratic thunder cloud bursts over his heat around which its lightnings pley, and he is accused of favoring the national banks. An incompetent Consul at Pretoria is called home by Secretary Hay, and never from that day to this has given to the State Department any reason for his conduct. An attempt is made to raise this to an issue, but it was sequickly done for, we wonder what it was begun for. The administration of Gen. Oil has been vituperated with the bitterest virulence, and lo, now the American people are assured, not only by the result, but by the testimony of every well-informed and disinterested observer who returns to us from the Philippines, that his administration has been one of great ability under the most exacting and trying circumstances. The President is censured, as if it were his personal fault, because our soldiers, some of them, suffer from the temptations of a time of war. But those who assail him forget that he has Issued every lossible potents were his personal fault, because our soldiers, some of them, suffer from the temptations of a time of war. But those who assail him forget that he has issued every rossible order to meet the situation, and lorget, too, that the city of Washington, under Lincoln's very eve, was subjected to similar criticism which are now applied to the city of Manila. The President is held up as a recreant to freedom because he does not intervene in the South African war. Even while the clamor is loudest if appears that he has, at the request of the Boer Government, conveyed to England his tender of good offices in aid of peace, which, by the way, is more than any other nation has been willing to do. In this, as in every other exigency, the President has acted with the highest good sense, and will have his reward in the confidence which his country has in it and in him.

"Whatever honest differences of opinion may have been had as to the acquisition of the Philippines or of our sovereignty over them. I cannot doubt that in our future dealing with them, we shaif find ourselves on common ground in the adoption of the most enlightened and generous policy. We may differ, as I said before, about terms and theories, but do we not all agree first, that the United Shates is now responsible for these islands is second, that we cannot give them tack to Span or abandon them: third, that if we were to adopt the plan of leaving them to themselves under a sort of remote and protecting benedletion, we should simply invite internal disorder, outside interference from foreign nations, national complications, and a great deal more war and bloodened than we are likely to have if we go on as we are going, especially as the insurrection is now practically over, and another year will see the state of the second of the control to the plan of leaving them to themselves and another year will see the best tender to be a south of the plan of leaving them to themselves under a sort of re-

we are going, especially as the now practically over, and another year will see the blessings of local government generally established there with the aid of the new com-

the Charleston were drunk when she was massion, and the islands on their way rejoing; and fourth, that what we are all now adming at and ought to aim at, is to accomplish these and ought to aim at, is to accomplish these very results of peace, good order, education, and the better things.

"Now I know that our so-called antimperialist friends with not accept a word of this, I do beg them not to continue to whistle than the wind, but to necept conditions as they are. There is no anti-imperialism simply because there has never yet been any imperialism. Besides, if they holp to bring in Mr. Bryan on the error anti-imperialism, which the Demo-cratic party has taken up as you know as a campaign cry, it would no more let the Philippines go than it would part with the collecter-

ship of a Custom House. Once in power they would immediately say that the wicked Republican party has fastened these islands upon the country, and the only thing to do is to make the best of them, and the most out of them.

"The President has given all the conscience and partorism and ability that are in him to his task. He is actuated by no selfish or interested motive. His sole aim is to do his duty by his country, and by these new wards of his country. His place is the hardest of all because, while others criticise, he must deterand patriotism and ability that are in him to his task. He is actuated by no scilish or interested motive. His sole aim is to do his duty by his country, and by these new wards of his country. His place is the hardest of all because, while others criticise, he must determine; and not only has he been honest, as the people know, but he has been wise. I know no mistake he has made. I know no other course he could have taken, and I believe that that will be the verdict of the American propie. It is just as ridiculous for one of his critics to call him a murderer as it is for an after-dinner speaker on the other side, who does not measure his words or his audience, to call Mr. Hoar—clarum et generaldie nomen—a traitor. I wish our friends could be fairminded enough to recognize once in a while a good thing when the President does it, and to acknowle gethe sort of men he has selected to deal with these questions. Our friends cannot knock out Schurman's report by calling him names and sneering at him, because, having started as one of their own sort and having made full investigation on the spot, he returns with a different report from what they had expected. If the President selects such men as Judge Taft to go to Manila and seeks the services of such men as Frof. Thayer and Roger Wolcott, let them be generous enough to credit him with that merit. Can they suggest any other way of dealing with present conditions than that which he has adopted, first, to restore order and suppress violence, and then, by the selection of the very best men he can obtain from the whole country, to institute liberal government of the islands so as to insure them every blessing of our own institutions, and to give them local self-government just as far, and as rapidly, and as satisfactorily to the general local self-government just as far, and as rapidly, and as satisfactorily to the general consent so far as that can be ascertained, as can possibly be done. There never was a more unwarranted suggestion than that of any purpose of enslaving these people. That is the very extravagance of distortion of language and of fact. There is not a language and of fact. the very extravagance of distortion of inguage and of fact. There is not a civil right which you enjoy that they will not have. The Administration is floundering in no uncertainty. It is pursuing a straight-

orward course to order and peace and peneficent government. The Republican party will sustain it.
'In dealing with our new island territories, the interesting question has arisen whether the limitations of the Constitution extend by its own force to them, or whether Congress has full power over them. For myself, I have never doubted that Webster, the great expected of the Constitution was right in the pounder of the Constitution, was right in the pounder of the Constitution, was right in the opinion which he so clearly stated, and which is recognized in the treaty of peace with Spain by which these islands were ceded to us, that they are subject to legislation by Congress. I am of the school of Webster and not of Calhoun. The Republican party was founded upon the principle that the Constitution did not, of its own force, earry slavery into the territories, but that these, by the plain letter of the Constitution, are subject to such rules and regulations as Congress shall determine. Let no man fear that this interpretation of the Constitution will deprive these new people of any of the great fundamental civil rights which will go to lithem. Constitution or no Constitution, as a part of the very breath of the nostrils of an American. Magna Charta and the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, embraced also in the early amendments of our National Constitution, are all theirs we shall not commit the folly, nor does any constitutional obligation require that we should commit the folly, of submitting the interests of these old States to an itundation of 10,000,000 Malays into the general control of our national affairs. For such time as may be necessary, such provision must be made for them with regard to education, citizenship, revenues, and so on, as the wisdom of our poolle here at home, expressed through Con-

people here at home, expressed through Congress, shall direct.

"What is constitutionally true of the Philippines is true also, of course, of Puerto Rico. My own view, like that expressed by the President, in his message, is that, in regard to Puerto Rico, there should have been free trade, not as a constitutional right, but as a discreet net of Congress. Congress is entitled to exercise its judgment without being held to the partisan cry that it is acting from distances. At present the Dingley act is operative. The proposition is to reduce this So per cent, and not, as some seem to think, to impose 15 per cent. There is strength in the argument for this small customs tariff on introse 15 per cent. There is strength in the argument for this small customs tariff on in-ports from Puerto Rico, that it is the easiest way for the internal expenditures of Puerto Rico to be raised. There is no justification in charging the United States with unlairness or injustice in adopting this. Rome was not built in a day, and the Republican party is not to be turned down because in adopting veer it cumot make a paradise; but

can party is not to be turned down because in a single year it cannot make a paradise; but it can be trusted to deal honestly, tairly and righteously with Puerto Rico.

"I end as I began: What has the Democratic party done in the last four years to entitle it to the government? What great, vital pledge 4n its platform has the Republican party not fulfilled?"

BILLS CARRYING APPROPRIATIONS, Assembly Ways and Means Committee

Agree to Bills Aggregating \$811,288. ALBANY, March 22. - The Assembly Ways and Means Committee is sitting daily to clear up the "Great issues, not contemplated in the plat-form, have arisen, and here, too, the record is one illustrious for all time. The Spanish war gregating \$710,288. Of this amo was for repairs and improvements to the existing mechanical and other structures connected with the State canals, and \$39,900 for construction work at the Eastern New York Reformatory. This afternoon the committee met and considered a number of bills, and to-morrow will report to the Assembly four which have a total appropriation of \$101,000. Five thousand dollars is for plans and specifications for the armory for Troop C. The Brooklyn troopers wanted \$200,000 for their The Brooklyn troopers wanted \$200,000 for their new armory, but it has been thought best to prepare the plans first and then come to the Legislature next year for the amount that will be needed. The Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn will receive \$11,000 for plumbing and repairs to their present quarters. The Troy companies get \$75,000 for their new armory, although only \$25,000 of that amount will be available this year. the committee also appropriates \$10,000 for the nement House Commission to investigate the nement house problem in New York City, in a with the Governor's recommendations in his

with the Governor's recommendations in his sange to the Legislature. Single to the Hell bill appr priating \$200,000 the survey of the three routes for the proceed in proved canal system is problematical, present the outlook for it is not the brightest, it is said that one vote is lacking to report it.

Mr. Hill is bidding his time and is in no revote move the Lill. The till appropriating arry to move the Lill. The till appropriating 500,000 for an armory for the naval militia is still before the committee, but it is quite likely that an appropriation of some kind will be made as the Governor is known to favor giving the naval branch of the National Guard a home

TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The Senate Amends It and Then Ratifles
It by a Vote of 37 to 13.

Washington, March 22.—The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the tenure and disposition of real and personal property, was amended to-day and then ratifled by a vote of 37 to 13. The amendment was made to article 5, and as amended the right is denied British citizens or subjects to acquire or possess property in those States prohibiting aliens from holding such property. As negotiated, article 5 provided that "in all that concerns the right of acquiring or possessing or disposing of property," the citizens of subjected the property. As negotiated, article 5 provided that "in all that concerns the right of acquiring or possessing or disposing of any kind of property," the citizens of subjective the property, as the contracting party should have the same jects to acquire or possess property in those States prohibiting aliens from holding such property. As negotiated, article 5 provided that "in all that concerns the right of acquiring or possessing or disposing of any kind of property," the citizens of each contracting party should have the same right as citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. The words "nequiring or possessing or" were stricken out, thus limiting the operations of the treaty to the disposition of property entirely. This amendment met the objections of those Senators representing States where there are Allen Land laws, and if it had not been agreed to the treaty would have been defeated.

defeated.
Article 4, which gives the President authority to extend the provisions of the treaty to the territories of the United States beyond the seas, was amended so as to require the assent of the Schate. These amendments were agreed to without the formality of a vote.

THE WRECK OF THE CHARLESTON Court of Inquiry Exonerates Capt. Pigman

and His Officers and Crew. WASHINGTON, March 22.- The record of the proceedings and findings of the Court of Inquiry which investigated the wreck of the cruiser Charleston off the north coast of Luzon has been received at the Navy Department, and is being examined by Judge Advocate General Lemly. The Court exonerated Capt. Plaman and the officers and crew of the Charleston from blame. In the absence of Secretary Long from Washington, officials of Navy Department are unwilling to talk at the charges made by a clergyman resi-tin Bulgaria, that some of the officers of Charleston were drunk when she was Charleston were drunk when ked, or to say whether any report received from Admiral Watson on

CONFLUX OF GRUBER'S FOES

FILLOWS REPEATS THAT ABE WANTED A COLER BILL KILLED

So as to Get a Man a Job in Whaten's Office - Another Austin Meeting To-night -A Meet of Letter Carriers-Enemies of the Organization Tickled Over the Fight.

The enrolled Republicans of the Twentyfirst Assembly district who are dissatisfied with the leadership of Col. Abraham Gruber and desire to see him succeeded by ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin held their final rally n the upper end of the district at Richmond Hall, 248 West 116th street, last evening. Three hundred voters were in the hall when Mr. Austin called meeting to order. He declared that it was his purpose, if selected to lead the Republicans in the district, to bring back to the party all the Republicans who had left it because they were not content with the methods pursued by Col. Gruber, and that if he was successful in the contest every man should have an equal voice in the party management.

The principal speech was made by Assembly. man Edward H. Fallows. When he entered the hall the entire audience rose and cheered him. Mr. Fallows said among other things: "I am here to-night for the Republican party,

the Republican organization and George C. Austin. I am not here to abuse those who differ with me, but to persuade them. I am not here to discuss the Quigg issue. If Mr. Quigg is an issue at this primary and in this district, then he ought to be here presenting his arguments. It that were the question at issue, moreover, it would be at issue in every other district as well as the Twenty-first. They are all holding primaries. The enrolled Republican voters of every Assembly district-the Twenty-ninth, no less than the Twenty-first -will go to the polis next Tuesday afternoon. If I were an enrolled voter in the Twenty-ninth district, and if I thought that Mr Quigg was the issue at this primary, and if I had failed to raise that issue among my think it proper to project myself into another district and seek to affect the voting there by personal abuse of Mr. Quigg.

"What is it that the votes of the Republicans of this district will decide next Tuesday? They will decide whether George C. Austin or Abraham Gruber is to represent the Republican party of the Twenty-first Assembly district in the Executive Committee of the County Committee; and they will not affect Mr. Quigg's position in the slightest degree. There, then, he is the issue. I am opposed to Mr. Gruber, beruin it, and because I think that his rule means its ruin, anyhow. I am in favor of Mr. Austin. because I believe that his leadership means an open, free organization, from which will be reflected the liberal, independent and intelli gent purpose of the Republican voters of this district.

Mr. Fallows said that he was astonished that ex-Judge Olcott should indorse the theory of party management represented by Col. Gruber. He said that Col. Gruber's theory was abhorrent and abominable to Republicanism and that no other man but Gruber had ever attempted to influence his vote save on public grounds. Among those whom he had consulted, he said, were Senator Platt. Gov. Roosevelt. Chairman Odell. Speaker Nixon and President Quigg, but none of them had attempted to use him in the way that Col. Gruber had. He explained the reason why he introduced the Coler Coufession of Judgment bill, and repeated the charge that Col. Gruber had attempted to make a seal with Corporation Counsel Whalen to defeat the bill.
"Mr. Gruber came to me." said Mr. Fallows, "and in the presence of another gentleman, demanded that that bill should not be passed, and the charge of the commendation of the control of "and in the presence of another gentleman, demanded that that bill should not be passed, and that I should hold it in committee until it died, in order that a friend of his might be provided with an office under this Tammany Corporation Counsel. He said he had the arrangements all made, and that their consummation awaited my consent. Of course I declined, [Loud cheers.] The matter might have rested there, where I in charity would have been content to let it rest, but that the contention is now made that the right to present such demands and to exact such services appertains to Mr. Gruber; that it is he who does the nominating here; he who does the electing here, and he, consequently, to whom allegiance is owed. If that position is authorized by the voters we ought to know it. From those who assert that position, I appeal to the Rerublicans of the Twenty-first district. Lacknowledge their authority."

Of Col. Gruber's desire for the future of the organization in the Twenty-first, Mr. Fallows said: "He wants the Retublicans of the Twenty-first district to become a band of political guerrillas, armed to harass and injure the Republican party under his personal leadership. He wants you so to ordain that a Republican nominated as he says, by himself, and elected here in this district to keppidican between the says, by himself, and elected here in this district to keppidican that a Republican had a feet the says, by himself, and elected here in this district to keppidican party where the Republican that a Republican had a feet to the content of t

ship. He wants you so to ordain that a nepun-lican nominated as he says, by himself, and elected here in this district by Republican votes, shall be responsible not to the general sentiment of the party, not to its platform, not to the declarations of its county or State con-vention, but to Abraham Gruber, directly, per-sonally, alone."

Spechas, were made by Charles F Siehal.

sonally, alone."

Speeches were made by Charles F. Siebel, who presided: Frank C. Langley, ex-Judge Lansing and Fratt S. Brown.

The Austinites will hold a big meeting this evening at Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue, at which Mr. Fallows, Mr. Austin and all the other speakers who have taken part in the campaign will make short talks. The Gruber followers will hold their final meeting on Monday evening at Eichmond Hall.

When President Quigg of the County Com mittee was asked yesterday whether he would reply to Col. Gruber's enarge that he had acted as the legislative agent of the Metropolitan Street Rallway Company in Albany, he said: "I will not dignify such blackguardism by

"I will not dignify such blackguardism by answering it."
When the Hon, Jastrow Alexander, State Inspector of Gas Meters and leader of the Republicans of the Twenty-sixth district, read yesterday morning that the Independent Republican Club of that district had adopted anti-Quigg resolutions he started out to find the cub. Mr. Alexander says that he learned that no such club existed in the district, and that the resolution emanated from a person who claims kinship with Col. Abraham Gruber, who is fighting to retain his leadership of the Republicans in the Twenty-first Assembly district. Mr. Alexander says that the organization in the district is for President Quigg practically unanimously.

gratified by their falling out, and regards it as a splendid thing for the independents in the Assembly and Senate districts.

It was declared yearerday that with the success of the Tammany-Cirzens' Union alliance in the Nineteenth Assembly district last fall in mind, Mr. Rothschild and his friends would be willing to join with the Tammany men in the Twenty-first and in the Senare district next fall for the purpose of getting more legislators like Perez M. Stewart in Albany.

Charles Steinberg, President, and Edward Barnes, Secretary of the McKinley Republican Club of the Twenty-second Assembly district, announced yesterday that the club had adopted a resolution approving the sentiments expressed by ex-Mayor Strong, horing that Co. Gruber, the "little glant of Republicanism in the Nineteenth Assembly district," would win and had decided to put a ticket in the field at the primaries on Tuesday on which should be the names of men like "Strong, Goddard and Gruber,"

Col. Gruber received yesterday a letter written to a letter-carrier in this city on the stationery of the National Association of Letter Carriers, dated at the office of the secretary, John F. Victory, in Washington, and asking the recipient, who was addressed as "Dear Friend and Brother," to meet John N. Parsons, the signer, at the Arbor, 101st street and

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Planos to Rent for City or Country HARDMAN, PECK & CO. Broadway, at 8 o'clock last evening on "important business." The Arbor is the head-ounters of the Austin faction in the Twenty-first. Sixty letter-carriers attended the meeting. Cot, Gruber has, charged that they are working against him. All of them kept mum as to what happened at the meeting.

BRYAN MARYLAND CAMPAIGN.

Effort of the Chicago Platform Men to Select National Convention Delegates. BALTIMORE, Md., March 22.-The Maryland Democratic Association held the opening meeting of its campaign in Maryland for Bryan

and the Chicago platform here to-night. The speakers were Congressman William A. Jones of Virginia and Mr. S. S. Field, State Organizer of the Maryland Democratic Association. The cause of Bryan and the Chicago platform is said to be a flourishing one in Maryland. State Organizer Field said to-night: "We have every ward in Baltimore city organized and every county in the city organized and every county in the State except three. The prospects seem to be bright. Our movement is constantly receiving accessions. Among those who opposed Bryan four years ago, but who have now come out in favor of him, are Attorney-General Isidor Rayner, ex-Goo, William Pinkney Whyte, Mr. August Weber, cashier of the German Bank; Mr. J. Badger Brown and Mr. Charles F. Thomas, all of Baltimore. Out in the State there is a general sentlinent favorable to Bryan. Mr. W. C. Deveemon of Cumberland, who fought the Bryan ticket four years ago, has now declared himself in favor of our movement. I think we will be able to secure a delegation pledged to Bryan from Maryland."

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION. Plan of the Alterations to the Hall Ap-

proved by Chairman Manley. PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Chairman Joseph Manley of the sub-committee of the National Republican Executive Committee with Henry C. Payne and Sergeant-at-Arms George N. Wiswell of Milwaukee, looked over the plans to-day for the alterations that are to be made in the hall that is to be used for holding the National Convention and expressed their approval of the contemplated changes. The additional space made neighbors and in my own district, I should not by moving back the partitions will give the hall

by moving back the partitions will give the hall a capacity to seat 15,000 persons. There will be accommodations for about 600 newspaper men whom Mr. Manley said must have every facility for spreading over the country the doings of the gathering.

Mr. Manley said that the reason Senator Hanna had not come to the city was that he had important business in Washington. Speaking of the Vice-Presidency nomination, he said that he favored Cornelius N Biss of New York and that he believed he would be the man. Mr. Bliss, he said, was not a candidate in so far as he was not seeking the place but, if it came to him, he would not refuse it.

It was said in the Mayor's office to-day that another \$25,000 installment of the pledged \$100,000 cause I am convinced that he has determined to rule the Republican organization here or to

THE WOODEUFF BOOM IN NEBRASKA. The Lieutenant-Governor to Speak at

Banquet in Lincoln on Saturday Night. LINCOLN, Neb., March 22.-The Vice-Presidential boom of Lieut, Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff of New York has reached the far West and will make its first public appearance, personally conducted by Mr. Woodruff, at a banquet of the Abraham Lincoln Club on Saturday evening. Mr. Woolruff will respond to the toast, "From Lincoln to Mckinley."

Nebraska's delegation to the National Convention has practically been decided upon, and an invitation has been extended to each delegate to meet Mr. Woodruff. Nebraska has no favorite son to present for Vice-President and the delegation to present for Vice-President and

MR. ROBERTS IS A FIGURER. Chairman of Brooklyn City Committee May

Not Go to National Convention. A lively contest is in progress among the Republicans for control of the Second Congress

district in Brooklyn. Chairman George H. Roberts of the City Committee, who has hitherto been regarded as the leader in the district, has stirred up some factional animosities and a strong combination has been formed ties and a strong combination has been formed to prevent his election as a delegate to the National Convention as well as that of M. C. Hanton, who has been associated with him. The fight will be carried to the primaries in each election district next Tuesday and the prospect is that Mr. Roberts will have hard work to retain his hold. It is believed that from W. C. Wallace and ex-Judge Richard H. Lambeer will be the delegates from the district to the National Convention.

COLORADO REPUBLICANS UNITE.

Former Silver Men Attend a Conference of

Leaders in Denver. DENVER, Col., March 22-All differences among the Republicans of Colorado were wiped out last night at a meeting of the party leaders. Among those present were men who have been prominent in the silver wing of the party. Every opportunity will be given for a free and fair expression of Republican opinion at the primaries and in the convention. The doors of the party are thrown open to all who desire to come in and aid in redeeming the State from Fusion and Democratic rule.

Republicans of Indiana Honor H. H. Hanna. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 22.-Conventions were held by the Republicans of the Seventh and Tenth Congress districts to-day to select delegations to the Philadelphia Convention and choose Presidential electors. Both conventions gave the administration of President McKinley generous indorsements. In the Seventh listrict Hugh H. Hanna, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Sound Money Convention, was chosen by acclamation for district elector.

Want to Make Nominating Easter.

The Citizens' Union has contributed to the Post Office revenues by sending out an appeal to all influential persons, asking them to urge the passage of a bill now before the Assembly, under which the number of signatures required on the nominating petitions of inde-pendent candidates will be cut in half on the general ticket, and from 500 to 100 on local offices. Thomas A. Fulton, the Secretary of the Union, says the bill ought to pass if this is to be a Government of, for and by the people.

MRS. LATHROP'S LONG VIGIL.

Aged and Blind, She Sits Alone All Night Awaiting Her Dead Husband's Return.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 22 - The Rev. Thomas S. Lathrop, pastor of the Congregational church at North Salem, Westchester county, who was found dead in a stall in his barn at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, had been pastor of the Congregational church for thirtytwo years. He was in his eightieth year. At 5 o'clock the previous afternoon Mr. Lathrop went out of the parsonage to feed his chickens and horse at the barn, as was his daily custom. At the time he left the house it happened that a servant also left to remain away over night. The only remaining occupant of the house was the minister's wife, who is slightly crippled, almost totally blind and who is 84 years old. When the preacher did not return Mrs. Lathrop became alarmed. She started to go out of the house to investigate the cause of his absence, but owing to her inability to see she had to abandon that idan. The parsonage is a large house and stands back from the road about one hundred and fifty yards. The thought occurred to Mrs. Lathrop to ring the large dinner bell that had been on the dining room mantelpiece for thirty years. She got it. She entered her husband's library and raising a window she rang the bell at intervals for hours. There was no response and finally the distressed woman seated herself in a chair and took up a weary vigil. She sat there all night waiting for her husband. Her watch was not broken until the return home in the morning of the servant girl. The servant found her in a frantic state of mind. The girl hastened to the barn and her search soon revealed the body of Mr. Lathroplying in a stall. Coroner Birch had an inquest this afternoon. He says the cause of death was heart disease. Mrs. Lathrop is prostrated, and it is feared that she may not recover. wife, who is slightly crippled, almost totally

Slot Machines Seized in Darien, Conn. Norwalk, Conn., March 22.-Secretary S. P. Thresher of the State Law and Order League and a posse of detectives descended upon Darien this afternoon and confiscated all of the

rien this afternoon and connected all of the nickel and penny slot machines in the place. Machines were seized at the hotels and the smaller machines in stores were also taken. The Norwalk merchants and saloonkeepers got the tip, and between 4 and 5 o'clock every slot machine in the cities of Norwalk and South Norwalk had disappeared.

The scourge of humanity, indigestion, is now conquered by Johnson's Digestive Tablets,—Adv.

BIG PRICES AT DALY SALE

RARE BOOKS PROVOKED SPIRITID EIDDING IN THE AFTERNOON.

Story of Nell Gwyn and the Sayings of Charles II." Brings \$4.300 - Daly's "Woffington" Goes at \$1.05) a Volume -A Dickens Book Bought for \$1.709. High prices were paid at the American Art

Galleries yesterday for books which had belonged to Augustin Daly. Some of the prices were very high. If in some instances the prices paid represented a loss on the cost to Mr. Daly, it was due mainly to a change of fashion in the view of some book lovers and experts; for there are fashions in book admiration, which is a fairly descriptive if not altogether welcome term for some who are ranked as book lovers. Losses on a few of the extra-flustrated books, which yet commanded high prices, were offset in effect if not in amount by the prices, disproportionately high, which were paid for books which are to be purchased in open market at small figures. In this respect some of the bids made yesterday represented, as did many of the bids of Wednesday evening, a sentimental interest in the personality of the last owner. Almost all the seats in the selling gallery were occupied during a part, at least, of the afternoon session of the sale. The sums paid at the afternoon sale alone aggregated more than the total receipts of any previous day of the auction. Peter Marié, Amos R. Lno, August Toedteberg, who inlaid many of Mr. Daly's best books for him, J. I. C. Clarke, A. H. Purdy, Bronson Howard, Mr. Dodd of Dodd, Mead & Co., W. E. Benjamin, George D. Smith and Evart J. Wendell were among those in attendance. range of prices was large. Mr. Wendell took Joe Cowell's "Thirty Years Passed Among the Players," a book published in this city in 1844. for \$1. George Cruikshank's naval sketches in "Greenwich Hospital" went at \$52.50, his illustrations of Brough's "Life of Falstaff" at \$205. The "Story of Nell Gwyn and the Sayings of Charles II." by Peter Cunningham. London, 1852, elaborately inlaid and extraillustrated, in four volumes, went at \$1,075 per volume, or for \$4,300. It was bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. It cost Mr. Daly thousands of dollars more than it brought, yet its selling price was regarded as high. It was assumed that it was purchased by the publishing house on order for a customer.

Mr. Daly's own publications went at high figures also. His "Woffington: A Tribute to the Actress and the Woman," sold for \$2,800, or at \$950 a volume. This copy was No. 3 of twenty-five copies printed in royal folio with extra title pages, bound in "half olive green levant morecco extra," gilt top, uncut edges (723 of the catalogue). Another copy of the

(723 of the catalogue). Another copy of the same, one of twenty-five printed on largest raper, in two volumes, sold at \$1.050 per volume to J. O. Wright. Copies of the eccuttric manager's "arrangements" of Snake speare's plays went at various figures from \$300 for the "Taming of the Snrew" to \$100 for the "Merchant of Venice." For a complete series of the bills of the play of Daily's Theatre there was paid \$73.50.

"What are we coming to?" Mr. Kirby exclaimed when somebody offered \$3 tor Dr. Depew's "Orations and Alter-Dinner Speeches." The auctioneer and his bidders came to \$5.50 and the large paper copy, gill top, half red morocco, (100 printed), came down on the desk and was sold.

One of the curiosities of the afternoon was the competition for a lot of twenty-two volumes of detective stories, which sold at \$5.75 a volume, or \$129.50 for the lot. A volume of Dickens. "Sunday Under Three Heads," which cost Mr. Daily in the neighborhood of \$40, sold for \$75, "An Account of the Origin of the Pickwick Papers, by Mrs. Seymour, with Dickens's version and her reply, brought \$1.700. It was bought by George D. Smith. Forster's Life of Dickens," London, 1872, extended from three volumes octave to nine volumes folio by the insertion of illustrations and autographs, was bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. for \$1.20 avolume, or \$1.080. The novelists letters, edited by imes octave to nine volumes folio by the inserion of illustrations and autographs, waought by Dodd, Mead & Co. for \$120 a volume
r \$1,080. The noveliat's letters, edited by
is sister-in-law and his eldest daughter, solo
r \$1,120 (eight volumes). The origall manuscript of "His Brown Paper
areel" was in such demand that when
was knocked down for \$150 and had to be put
again because one bidder convinced the
ctioneer and his watchers that he had had
acatalogue raised before the final call at that
ure, it went on to \$360. A volume of autoph letters of Dickens, Shelley and others
8 of the actalogues.

and the catalogue, was bought by the competition with Mr. Saith and in the reason when bought books. Among the other purchasers were a Hambour Berward Herman Schaus, Mr. Lauritat of Edward Herman Schaus, Mr. Lauritat of Ed D. Crimmins, R. M. Lindsay, F. F. Harper, Herman Schaus, Mr. Laurlat of Estes & Laurlat, Boston; representatives of Little, Brown & Co., Beston; A. B. Betts, who was buying, it was understood, for A. M. Palmer, and Mary Blackwell, A copy of the first edition of "Alice in Wonderland," illustrated by Tenniel, sold for \$54. Doran's "Annals of the English Stage," London, 1844, extended from two volumes to eight, brought \$208. One hundred and seventy-two musty tomes, being the account books of the Drury Lane Theatre for years between 17d6 and 1846, which Mr. Kirby before sale expressed the wish that the purchaser would remove promptly this morning, or even last evening, sold at 30 cents each, or \$51.00. They contain marginal notes referring to the performaces of various players. Henry P. Du Bois's "Four Private Libraries of New York" (8. P. Avery's, G. B. De Forest's, Valentine Blacque's and Jolly Bavoillot's), published in 1842 at \$2.50, which became a subject of international discussion between Andrew Lang and George W. Smalley, sold at \$4. "Triby" in the original pages of Harper's Mayarine, bound in half morocco, and including the portrait of Whistler that made him present a resemblance to a violin, which was subsequently suppressed, went for \$9.

Part of the original manuscript of "Les Mousquetaires" (162 pages) brought \$240; Duniap's "History of the American Theatre,"

Part of the original manuscript of "Les Mousquetaires" (162 pages) brought \$240; Duniap's "History of the American Theatre," New York, 1832, \$240; the "Letters and Journal of Fanny Elisler," New York, 1845, \$30. A presentation copy of Eugene Field's "Second Book of Verse" went at \$52, and a first edition of his "With Trumpet and Drum," at \$30. A first edition of Tom Jones" brought \$33. of "Joseph Andrews' \$14 and of "Amelia" \$20. A "Sketch of the Life of Clara Fisher," London, 1819, brought \$26.

The proceeds of the afternoon sale were \$23,342 and of the evening sale \$3,887,10, making the day's receipts \$27,229,10. The total for the sale so far is \$40,070,60.

LOW PRICES FOR ANTIQUES. Sale of the Collections of Chief Justice

Chase and His Daughter. The sale of the collections of the late Chief Justice Salmon Portland Chase and his daughter, the late Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, began yesterday afternoon in the Knickerbocker Auction Rooms, 8 West Twenty-eighth street. In spite of the fact that the rooms were In spite of the fact that the rooms were crowded the 260 articles offered for sale, including many handsome antiques, brought but \$2,235. An old engraving of Lincoln and his Cabinet was sold for \$4,25, an antique inhich mahogany table brought \$16, a gennine George Washington cup and saucer brought but \$9, and an antique mahogany colonial bedstead, in which Gen Winfield Scott once slept, was knocked down for \$8. Mrs. Ethel Sprague, paid \$25 for a portrait of her mother. Among the other buyers present were Henry Villard and John Mack of Albany. The sale will be continued at 2 o clock this afternoon. continued at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

French Medal Debate at Princeton. PRINCETON, N. J., March 22.-The annual

French medal debate at Princeton University was won last night by Joseph Hall Hill, 1900. of Pennsylvania. The fund for the medal was founded in 1893 by Baron de Coubertin, a French nobleman, and it is awarded annually to the member of the American Whig Society who delivers the best debate on some question concerning French polities.

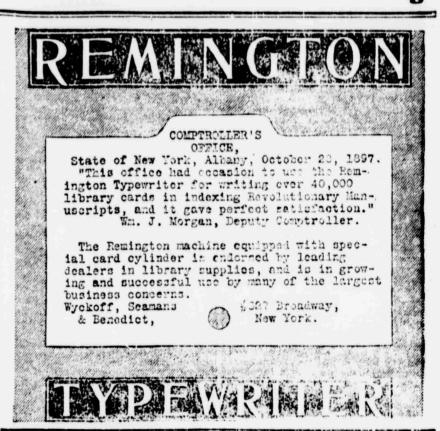
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MACHINISTS STRIKE SPREADING. CHILD LOO STRIKE OF CLASS OF H. R.C.

Demands-Cincinnati Men Reatless. CLEVELAND, Obio, March 22.-Twelve hun- A meeting of the Governing Board of District

being granted they returned to work. The erson, was held on Wednes my night at which strike was ordered at 2 o'clock this morning to the strike in Chengo was discussed. Sixteen the strike was ordered at 2 o'clock this morning to the strike in Chengo was discussed. Sixteen the strike was ordered at 2 o'clock this morning to the strike in Chengo was discussed. Sixteen

CARPENTERS WILL STRIKE. Stiff Demands Made Upon Suburban Em-

Differences Between the Company and Its

Men Adjusted at a Conference. A committee of thirty employees of the New Jersey Central Railroad, representing all branches of the service, called on General Superintendent Olhausen vesterdayby appointment at his office in Communipaw for the purpose of laving some grievances before him. They were cordially received by the superintendent, who had with him nine of his associates, including the division superintendents. The conference lasted four hours and at its conclusion it was announced that the officials and the delegates were mutually satisfied. Each attendant at the conference was pledged to secrecy. The at the conference was pledged to secrecy. The delegates refused to talk about it beyond saying that they were satisfied. It is understood that the grievances complained of by the men referred to certain new rules which have been put in force. The rules were fully explained to the delegates and they withdrew their complaint. The strike which was talked of for several days is evidently off.

Superintendant Othausen said: "Everything has been adjusted to the satisfaction of all conhas been adjusted to the satisfaction of all con-cerned. The trouble arose chieft from a mis-apprehension on the part of the men as to the application of certain rules. This has been explained and fully settled."

TO SETTLE CHICAGO STRIKES. Suggestion That the President Appoint a Board of Arbitration.

Cutcago, March 22 .- A plan to have President McKinley select a body of men of national reputation to come to Chicago and formulate plans for a settlement of the labor troubles here was suggested by Charles K. Offield, a patent attorney, to the Industrial Sub-Commission at the Auditorium to-day. Mr. Offield represents a large number of manufacturers and declared that the industrial outlook for Chicago was gloomy unless something can be done to bring

gloomy unless something can be done to bring about harmony between labor and capital. He said:

"Conditions here are decidedly dangerous and were I asked for the best remedy for it. I would say that it would be well for the President of the United States to appoint men to come here and endeavor to bring the trouble to an end."

Thomas Nicholson of the general contracting firm of Nicholson & Sons, said that in his opinion the contractors were unjust in their demands in so far as the disruption of the Builing Trades Council is concerned.

"I suggest as a remedy," said the witness, "that all questions of importance that come up in either of the councils shall be submitted to a referendum vote."

Martin E Madden, President of the Western Stone Company, testified much in the same strain as Mr. Offield.

Alleged Grievances of Third Avenue Employees.

There was talk yesterday of dissatisfaction among the conductors and motormen on the Third Avenue road. One of the alleged grievances is that they have to buy their own uniforms, and that the poexets sagged and spilled the money on the floor unless they were bound with leather. It was also said that they feared a reorganization of the road by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and that in the reorganization many of the employees will be dropped. A number of the employees who were seen yesterday said that they had no grievances. Some of the officials said that the reorganization, if it takes piace, need not necessarily lead to the discharge of any pien.

1, 00 Out in Cleveland-300 Gain Their | Local Machinists Say They Have Not Been

Ordered Out Yet. dred of the 1,500 machinists employed in No 15 of the international Association of Mathia city are out on strike. Three hunders, which takes in the Neitor of an disdred others struck, but their demands trictionithe State of New dersey as bras Patbegin at 8 o'clock. All the men reported for work this morning, and at 8 o'clock the whistic blew and all laid down their tools. Fifty-five shops are affected. In six of the shops the demand was granted.

At regreent headles that 200 machinists out. The string in the age was disastesed. Sixteen were represented. George H. Warner, bushless a neutrol 10 string No. 15, and after the meeting that there was no famoulated and restricted the string of the local machinists. It At present, besides the 1,200 machinists out, only about five hundred workmen are directly affected, but it is only a question of a few days?

[Fig. Val. Acting Secretary of the New York 1.200 machinists out.]

At present, besides the 1,200 machinists out, only about five hundred workmen are directly affected, but it is only a question of a few days' time till other places will have to close. The Manufacturers' Association of Cleveland, to which most of the men employing machinists belong, met at the Hollanden this afternoon and decided to fight the strikers to the end.

CINCINNATI, March 22—John J. Connoily organizer and member of the General Board of Trustees of the International Association of Machinists, is here from Cheago. He says he is here for a "general agitation". Connoily was a member of the Conference Commuttee which met in the Great Scutchen Hotel in Chicago on last Saurday and attempted to settle the present strike. When asked if the sympathetic strike would extend to Chichmath, he reposed:

"That is a local matter. This question is a national one, and affects one part of the country as well as the other. This machinists in Chicago have asked for summin at work. The commany, bosides list Cheago shops, has small machine shops and the real forming the property of the forming the first minors about the matter and were permitted to remain at work. The commany, bosides list Cheago shops, has small machine shops. ted to remain at wo k. The contany, tessues its Chicago shops, has small machine shops at Lovain. Onto, but this kind of work only represents a small portion of our business."

It was stated at the office of the American Stee, and Ware Company that a despatch had been received from Cleveland that the machinists strike there did not affect the men of that a despatch that we have a small post of the property of t company. They are understood to be almost entirely members of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' Association, which is not affiliated with the Machinists' Union.

ACCUSED BY HIS OLD PARINER.

David Hennessey Has Rufus K. Corneil of Islip Arrested for Forgery. ISLIP, L. I., March 22.-Rufus K. Cornell, a

wealthy real estate broker living here was brought to the village to-day from Brooklynwhere he had been arrested by Constable William F. Nelson on a charge of fogery pre-

which, he said, was quite unusual. He said that it reminded him of an incident in the Bishops' House, when the Bishop of Ohio said he thought the words "age of discretion," as applied to those seeking confirmation, was, to say the least, unfortunate. The Bishop of Massachusetts in reply said that he would like to know if any one had reached the "age of discretion" who had not come to confirmation. 'The Bishop also referred to his travels in the East, which he said had shown to him that there was a great Christian family that ought to inspire any member of the Church to do his full duty.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

An Amendment That Will Make the Anti-

Trust Provision More Stringent. WASHINGTON, March 22 .- An important change will be made by the House Merchant Marine Committee in one of the anti-trust amendments to the Ship Subsidy bill. It now provides that if a trust of shipbuilders is formed and secures control of two-thirds of the shipbuilding plants engaged in turning the shipbuilding plants engaged in turning out vessels constructed to carn subsidies, ships purchased abroad are to be admitted free. The new proposition will be more stringent and will provide that if such a trust is formed the members of the trust shall be compelled to relinquish all work being done for the Government; that no further contracts for Government work, either shipbuilding or repairing, shall be given to a member of the trust and that no vessel constructed in a shippard belonging to the trust shall be eligible for compensation under the Ship Subsidy act. It is believed that this will effectually prevent any such trust being formed.

Legal Ald Society's Work for Seamen. The Legal Aid Society received 941 applications for assistance last week, according to a report received by the Board of Directors yesterday. Of the applications, 305 were from seamen. It was decided, in view of the number of seamen who sought advice of the society, to open an office near the Battery. Complete control over the women's aid branch was given to the women members. Carl L. Schurz, who years, was redected for two years more

Tenants Were Taken Down Fire Ladders. Policeman Cabill vesterday afternoon saw flames in Jarpen, Mail & Co.'s laundry in the basement at 90 Murray street. By the time the firemen reached the building it was filled with smoke and many families in the upper floors were unable to get below the second floor. Eight women and six children were taken from the front windows down the fire ladders. All got out safely. The fire did slight damage. damage.

MAKER OF "ENERGY."

The Analysis of Postum Food Coffee, "Since I left off drinking coffee and began using Postum Food Coffee, my digestion has

so improved that I can eat eggs and drink milk.

which I have been unable to do for years. "I find by inquiry that numbers of my friends have been helped by using Postum instead of